

# REDS' STRIKE ENDED IN BERLIN



The

Evening

World.

WEATHER—Fair to-night and Tuesday.

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## Mayor Bars German Language Opera Here Airship Wrecked; Six Army Officers Unhurt

### TRUTH ABOUT AMERICAN CAMP AT BREST DISPROVES CHARGE IT IS A PESTHOLE

Martin Green Describes Conditions After Inspecting Every Foot of It.

BEEN MADE SANITARY.

Once a Mudhole, It Is Better Now Than Many Camps of Spanish War.

By Martin Green.

The Pontzen camp, three and one-half miles from the waterfront at the Port of Brest, through which 75 per cent. of our soldiers in France must pass, homeward bound, is, today, taking into consideration that rain falls in Brest on about 230 out of 365 days every year, as comfortable a camp as there is in Europe. The food served to the soldiers is first class in quality, excellently cooked and delivered. The water supply is abundant and pure. Conditions in respect to sanitation, as to latrines and garbage disposition, are 75 per cent. ideal and will soon be beyond criticism. The officers in charge of the camp are as efficient, considerate and hardworking as a lot of ever struggled with and overcome discouraging obstacles, which, at times, appeared to be insurmountable. Assurances and intimations that the officers in charge were at any time neglectful or overbearing or tyrannical are untrue and often malicious, although much of the criticism of officers and camp has been of the hearsay order, disseminated by honest men. Charges against the camp as it stands and is conducted at this time are baseless.

There is another side to the picture. Pontzen camp, up to a few weeks ago, was in all truth a mudhole.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

### CONVICTION OF DEBS UPHELD BY HIGH COURT

Recruiting Section of Espionage Act Unanimously Affirmed—Missouri Editor Also Loses.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Supreme Court today sustained the conviction of Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, found guilty of violating the Espionage Act through statements made in a speech at Canton, O., last June and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

The opinion of the court was unanimous. The court made no specific ruling upon the constitutionality of the Espionage Act. It based its opinion largely upon that part of the indictment charging obstruction of recruiting service, which was unanimously affirmed.

Conviction under the Espionage Act of Jacob Frohwerk of Kansas City, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, because of articles appearing in the Missouri Staats Zeitung, of which he was editor, criticizing America's participation in the war, was also upheld by the Supreme Court.

### 5,000 RUSSIANS ESCAPE.

Flee German Prison Camp in Soldiers' Absence.

BERLIN, Sunday, March 9.—While soldiers who had been called to suppress rioting in Spandau were absent from the Russian Camp about 5,000 Russian prisoners of war in that camp made their escape. The Russians are now wandering about the country, to the terror of the country folk.

### CHANNEL TUNNEL NEAR.

Bonar Law Says Employment of Soldiers Is Considered.

LONDON, March 10.—Andrew Bonar Law, speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon, announced the Government is considering employment of discharged soldiers in immediate construction of a tunnel under the English Channel.

### SAILORS' PROTESTS BRING BAN ON FOE TONGUE IN OPERA

German Impresario Announces Hylan Is "With Them" but Fears Disorder.

German opera will not be sung at the Lexington Theatre to-night.

Mayor Hylan yielded to-day to the petition of sailors and soldiers, who said there would be "something doing" if the advertised production of "enemy music" was not prohibited, and sent his secretary, Grover Whalen, to the theatre, and presently the line in front of the box office melted away.

About the time that Whalen reached the theatre Capt. Duggan of the East 51st Street Police Station also arrived.

"The order goes," he said. "No opera to-night."

This was the first indication that a positive order had been issued, and the infection that Duggan put on the word "to-night" caused a question:

"How about to-morrow night?"

"My instructions don't go beyond this evening," said the captain. "I didn't mean to emphasize the word. I was merely mentioning the limit of my instructions."

The Christians Producing Company, which was to have presented the opera, issued a formal statement that the season was "indefinitely postponed" and that money will be refunded to the ticket buyers at the company's office, No. 147 Fourth Avenue.

Rudolph Christians, after his talk with the Mayor's secretary, assembled his company and addressed them.

"The Mayor is absolutely in sympathy with us," he said in German, "and understands our situation. But he has acted because of popular prejudice and the fear that there might be disorder and that citizens might be injured. The return of the victorious troops he regards as adding to the possibility of misunderstanding."

Christians told reporters that the situation is to him a financial disaster, coming without warning.

A sailor boy by the name of W. G. McRae, eighteen years old, formerly a wireless operator on the cruiser San Francisco, took the petition, with 2,000 names or more, to the Mayor's office. He was accompanied by Carlton S. King, manager of the Navy Club, No. 569 Fifth Avenue.

"Something will undoubtedly be done," Whalen told the emissaries as he took the petition.

"Let's hope it will be something 100 per cent. American," said King.

The Mayor did not see the petition bearers and did not issue any statement, but the news of his action soon reached the Navy Club and there was a demonstration of joy.

There had been open threats of serious trouble if the Lexington management attempted to carry out its programme. A Soldiers' and Sailors' Committee had been organized to "handle the situation."

A cordon of soldiers and sailors was to surround the building. A band was to play "The Star-Spangled Banner" all evening if necessary, and the soldiers were to see that everybody in sight stood at attention while the anthem was played. Nobody was to be allowed to enter the theatre, police or no police.

Additional Teams to and from Harrisburg via New York Central.

### U. S. RECOGNIZES GAMBLING IN LEVY OF THE INCOME TAX

Players Must Pay on Winnings, but May Deduct Losses—Moonshiners Also Affected.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Business losses of gamblers, moonshiners, boot-leggers and other participants in illegal practices are deductible from gross incomes in determining net income subject to taxation.

The Internal Revenue Bureau decided the question to-day in passing upon inquiries from professional gamblers in New York, Chicago, Boston and from other cities and from a lone inquiry of a Southern ex-moonshiner.

Tax collectors, according to this attitude are concerned with collecting revenue and not prosecuting illegal businesses. Consequently they will regard as confidential any disclosures of illegal source of income.

This inquiry came from a Southern States.

"I was engaged last year in the business of making whiskey, which the revenue says is illegal. I was raided by the revenue and my still was taken and I was fined. I have now quit the business but want to know whether I have to make income return of the money I made off the whiskey and whether I can deduct the loss of my still or my fine."

The reply was that both the loss of the still and the fine could be deducted.

Similarly the proprietor of a gambling house whose place was raided and whose furniture and gambling equipment was destroyed was permitted to deduct the value of the furnishings in calculating net taxable income. Poker players must include winnings in their income, but may deduct losses only if they do not exceed winnings.

Taxpayers of these classes may report their earnings as "other income," or under some other classification not disclosing illegal source of the earnings.

Warning was issued to-day by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper that persons who fail to file income tax returns with revenue collectors before next Saturday night will be subject to prosecution. He called on honest taxpayers to aid in the rounding up of slackers by reporting any information they might have which would assist in detection.

Those who merely neglect to file returns are subject on prosecution to a fine of not more than \$1,000 and those who "willfully refuse" are subject to fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both.

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### FORMER WIFE OF MOVIE ACTOR WHO, IT IS SAID, WILL WED WALL ST. MAN



### MRS. FAIRBANKS, WHO GOT DIVORCE WEEK AGO, TO WED

Former Wife of Movie Actor Reported to Soon Become Bride of Wall Street Man.

Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks, who last week was granted her final divorce from the movie actor, is to marry again. That the wedding will take place some time within the next three days is not denied by a sister of Mrs. Fairbanks, with whom she has been living at No. 171 West 71st Street, Manhattan.

Although not definitely confirmed, because Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks is out of town, it was not denied that James Evans, said to be a Wall Street broker, is the husband-elect.

On Nov. 30, 1918, an interlocutory decree of divorce from Douglas Fairbanks was signed by Supreme Court Justice J. Addison Young Jr., in New Rochelle. The co-respondent was not named.

Douglas Fairbanks did not contest his wife's case. He was charged with misconduct on two specific counts. It is said that a financial settlement at the time was "amicably arranged."

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### AIRPLANE FALLS; WITH SEVEN MEN; SIX U. S. OFFICERS

It Was to Have Brought a Piano Here and Circled Madison Square.

(Special to The Evening World.)

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 10.—The motor of an aeroplane in which six army officers and one civilian had just left the Standard Aircraft Field in South Elizabeth went dead when it had travelled only a few yards at noon to-day and the machine tumbled 300 feet into a marsh near the Elizabeth River and was shattered.

The seven passengers are reported to have escaped with nothing more serious than bruises and the driver of an Alexian Brothers' Hospital ambulance was told that it would not be needed.

The craft is described as a Handley-Page, which had just been completed for the Government and was to have been taken to Philadelphia.

It was said at the Standard Aircraft plant that Capt. Carolyn, the pilot, intended to drive the machine to Philadelphia, take a piano aboard, fly to Manhattan and circle Madison Square Garden, where the Aeronautical Show is being held, while a passenger played jazz music.

Those in the aeroplane with Capt. Carolyn were: Lieut. MacDowell, engineer officer of the plane; Lieut. Wheeler, Lieut. Pitman, Lieut. Wilkinson, Sergt. Leiko and Campbell MacCullough, a newspaper man connected with the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association, which is giving the aeronautical exposition.

That the men escaped without injury was regarded as remarkable. The giant machine was moving along the ground on its landing wheel at approximately forty miles an hour when it struck the mud. Its nose was smashed, its cockpit crushed and both wings were torn off. Three of the men were with Capt. Carolyn in the cockpit when the accident occurred. Two weeks of work will be required to make repairs.

The machine was built by the Standard Aircraft Corporation. It weighs 6,000 pounds, has a wing spread of 100 feet, and the length from nose to tip of tail is approximately 90 feet.

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### GERMAN RIOTERS GO BACK TO WORK AFTER NEW FIGHTS IN THE STREETS OF CAPITAL

Five Hundred Reported Killed and 1,000 Wounded in Berlin—Property Loss \$10,000,000—Sixty Men Slain in Suburb Police Station.

COPENHAGEN, March 10.—Work was resumed to-day throughout the greater part of Berlin, following the calling off of the strike, messages from the German capital announce.

President Ebert and Secretary Landsberg have arrived in Berlin from Weimar.

LONDON, March 10.—According to a Berlin despatch dated to-day and transmitted by the Central News correspondent at Copenhagen, the Workmen's Council in Berlin did not agree to an unconditional calling off of the strike.

It resolved, the message says, that work should be resumed on condition that no punishment be meted out, that the troops should be withdrawn from the occupied quarters, that all persons arrested for participation in the strike should be released and that the volunteer troops should be withdrawn from Berlin.

The despatch added, however, that the Socialist newspaper, Vorwarts, declared its belief that this resolution virtually meant the end of the strike and that work would be resumed to-day.

BERLIN, Sunday, March 9 (2 P. M.)—The Spartacan revolution was flaming up in Berlin again to-day. Radical forces were making a desperate stand in the northern portion of the city, on the very site of the hardest fighting of the revolution of 1918.

While Government troops were seeking to stamp out the last vestige of resistance in the city, Spartacans made a sudden raid on the police station in Lichtenberg, a suburb. They captured the building, liberated all the prisoners, then are reported to have bound sixty detectives hand and foot and murdered them.

The general strike was subsiding in Berlin and Central Germany, but new strikes were starting up in the Rhineland and Silesia. Railway connection between Berlin and Weimar was again broken through refusal of the railway men to resume work until they are paid back wages for the time they were on strike.

Labor leaders are now trying to separate the workers' political demands from Spartacan terrorism and violence, with which the radical element of the workmen is closely connected. It was sympathetically with the workers, rather than a formal alliance, which led sailors and soldiers of the Republican Guard to break with the Government.

These men never had been dependable supporters of the cabinet, but were assigned to patrol the region around the Alexanderplatz last Sunday. Meanwhile, the Government brought in additional volunteer troops from the environs.

This provoked jealousy and ill-feeling among the guards who sought trouble. Rival detachments met while patrolling. Abusive words led to shooting.

This was the signal for 6,000 guards to revolt and begin a warfare which wrecked an important business district and caused the heaviest casualties which Berlin has experienced so far. It is unofficially estimated that 500 persons have been killed and 1,000 wounded, including many women and children.

BERNE, March 10.—Berlin newspapers estimate the damage resulting from the latest revolution at \$10,000,000.

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